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## Kohl Says Gorbachev, Reagan 'Quite Sure' to Meet This Year

By Warren Getler

**BONN** — Chancellor Helmut Kohl is "quite sure" a summit meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev will take place this year.

Such a meeting was urgent, the West German leader said in an interview Monday with the International Herald Tribune, to clear an atmosphere of mistrust created by Moscow's handling of information about the Chernobyl nuclear disaster last month, which Mr. Kohl called "scandalous."

Mr. Kohl also made the following points in the interview:

- He acknowledged that a wave of anxiety about nuclear energy threatened his party's chances in a key regional election next month, but he said he was confident of his own chances of re-election in national voting in January.

- He described as "misguided" a protectionist bill pending in the U.S. House of Representatives that singles out Japan, West Germany and Taiwan. Not only would the German trade surplus expected to decline substantially next year, he said, but protectionism "will only hurt the United States in the end."
- He expressed confidence that West German economic expansion could well outpace that of all other countries, at 3 to 4 percent, but he cautioned that the ratio between the Deutschland and the dollar should not drop below 2.2 marks to the dollar.



Helmut Kohl

- He said he saw progress in efforts to define the sources of international terrorism and to combat it. He also repeated his conviction that "the trail of blood from the Berlin disco bombing leads to Typhoid," and cited indications, which he said were under scrutiny, of a Syrian role in recent bomb attacks in West Germany.
- Referring to the prospect of a U.S.-Soviet summit, Mr. Kohl said:

"It's essential that the world's two most important leaders continue the process of talking and getting to know each other. More trust has to be created, but the Chernobyl incident did nothing to that end."

"The Soviet leadership, in a completely inexplicable manner, elevated mistrust in the entire world by its information blockade. A major part of the problems we encounter in arms control talks is verification—that is, the ability to confirm that disarmament is taking place. The Soviet side, since Chernobyl, has not reduced the West's concerns about verification but rather increased them significantly."

Mr. Kohl said he hoped a new summit, which originally was expected next month, would seek to improve East-West relations on a broad front, including disarmament, economic and cultural ties and the easing of emigration and travel restrictions.

He said a host of specific arms issues could be addressed, including chemical weapons deployment and a nuclear weapons test moratorium.

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## Solomon Islands Tries to Recover After Typhoon

Residents of the Solomon Islands in the southwest Pacific gather firewood near a freighter grounded in the tropical cyclone designated Nana, that struck 10 days ago. Below, children huddle in the wreckage of a Roman Catholic mission. Farms and villages were covered with mud and debris. About 100 bodies have been found. Officials said it would take 10 years to rebuild the economy.



## For Africa, Trends Appear to Spell a Future Devoid of Hope

By Edward A. Gargan

**NAIROBI** — For the vast majority of African countries, the 1980s have been a decade of declining agricultural production, widespread ecological destruction, soaring debts and an unrelenting expansion of population.

In November 1985, Robert S. McNamara, the former president of the World Bank, summarized the condition of the continent.

"No set of statistics," he said, "better dramatic, can convey the level of human misery that exists and is increasing throughout the continent. The most helpless victims are the children. It is they who reflect most quickly in physical terms the fact that tens of millions of human beings are living literally on the margins of life."

The World Bank estimates that \$11 billion will be needed annually for African countries in the next five years. To date, only \$8.5 billion has been committed.

Across the belt of nations immediately south of the Sahara, from Ethiopia and Sudan to Chad and Mali, countless children survive from one day to the next only because trucks carrying high-protein food mixtures arrive at feeding camps, villages and cities.

On a continent that defies even the broadest generalizations, there nonetheless remains an amalgam of broad economic and demographic trends shared by virtually all countries that, at the moment, appear to spell an inexorable rush toward a future devoid of hope.

## Zia Legacy to Pakistan: Martial-Law Prisoners

By James Rupert

**ISLAMABAD, Pakistan** — Five months after the military regime ended its direct rule of Pakistan, its legacy of political prisoners appears as a stark challenge to the declared effort by the civilian administration for democracy.

Human rights organizations estimate that 200 to 300 political prisoners from the martial-law period remain in jails, many of them confined by special military courts, often on the basis of confessions "suspected of having been extracted under torture."

Because of conditions set by President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq before he lifted martial law in December, the prisoners have no way of reopening their cases in the civil courts and no apparent hope of getting out of jail.

Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo, the conservative politician who is managing the evolution to parliamentary rule, has won applause from Western diplomats and many Pakistanis for establishing broad political freedoms.

In prison, we cannot believe that democracy has come to our country," said Afshari Rizvi, 22.

The shows of children playing cricket in the street drifted through the screen door of the Rizvi family's modest new home as the family discussed Afshari's brother, Kamran. Salman Rizvi's pride in his son was obvious.

"Kamran is about 6 feet 4 inches tall — a very big and strong man who has never shown any weakness to his parents," he said, "and also a very kind and gentle man." Kamran Rizvi, 27, is also one of the most prominent political prisoners in Pakistan.

Five years ago this month, Pakistani police and military intelligence officers burst into a student dormitory in nearby Rawalpindi and arrested Mr. Rizvi for possessing literature written "with a view to creating alarm and despondency among the people and stirring dissatisfaction toward the martial-law administration."

Mr. Rizvi's family and his lawyer said the literature consisted of printed pamphlets and a poem by an exiled Pakistani poet, all extolling the man General Zia overthrew and later saw executed, former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. A military court sentenced Mr. Rizvi to 10 years in prison.

Last December, General Zia said Pakistanis, Page 2

See KOLH, Page 2

See KOLH, Page 2

## Poland's Boom In Churches

By Michael T. Kaufman

**WARSAW** — Amid the state-built housing and office blocks of Poland, there are now close to a thousand new, innovative buildings rising, spiraling and sprawling. And all of them are Roman Catholic churches.

Once again, as in the days of flying buttresses and ribbed vaults, church architecture is in the vanguard.

Poles raised in a postwar urban environment of monotonous right angles now often stop to admire the new churches with swallow tail roofs, textured exposed brick and small intimate spaces.

Many Polish churches were destroyed in World War II, and in the Stalinist 1950s hardly any new ones were allowed to be built. The number of state building permits increased radically through the 1970s. But it was not until the universal surrounding the Solidarity free union movement six years ago that rubrics for new churches markedly increased.

Officials now assert that there are more churches being built in Poland than in the rest of Europe.



A church and apartment blocks show differing styles of Poland's architecture.

create an atmosphere of spirituality and intimacy.

But there is clearly an element of competition. As was recently pointed out on Polish television, the renovation of a rural school has taken four years because of incompetence and shortages of materials. Young couples routinely wait 15

government seeks ways to stimulate the pace of housing construction.

And yet, at the same time, the churches are rising on schedule, their construction paid for by believers. Sacred materials such as cement, brick, tiles and even marble are obtained with few problems. And unlike the usual situation in civil projects, there are few complaints of shoddy work or malingering on the construction site.

As church and government officials prepare See CHURCH, Page 2

## In Spy Trial, U.S. Makes Extraordinary Disclosure

By Patrick E. Tyler and Bob Woodward

**WASHINGTON** — The U.S. government has taken the extraordinary step of disclosing in a public and scholarly fashion its capability to intercept and decode some Soviet communications, a subject that historically has been considered one of the nation's most sensitive national security secrets.

Prosecutors discussed a previously undisclosed U.S. capability to intercept "command and control" communications from "the highest level in the Soviet Union."

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## Pelton Was an Authority On Soviet Signals Systems

By Susan Schmidt

**BALTIMORE** — Ronald W. Pelton, a former National Security Agency employee who went on trial Tuesday on espionage charges, was described by prosecutors as a compendium of information about Soviet communications intelligence.

A prosecutor outlining the case against Mr. Pelton said one program he betrayed involved an "upgraded capability" to process intercepted Soviet messages.

A National Security Agency official testified Tuesday that this system, which was not yet operational when Mr. Pelton left the agency in 1978, is now an "ongoing operation" that is planned for use into the 1990s.

Even the defendant's court-appointed attorney seemed surprised by this National Security Agency revelation.

officer in the agency's Soviet communications unit. He was receiving \$24,500 a year when he left. He was said to have written what the prosecution termed a 60-page "encyclopedia" on Soviet communications intelligence in 1978. He was said to have sold it to the Soviet Union.

That document, called the "Signal Parameters File," informed the Soviet Union which of its communications links were being given top priority by the United States and how quickly the messages were being analyzed, according to John Douglas, the prosecutor.

Mr. Douglas outlined five top-secret National Security Agency projects, in addition to the "Signal Parameters File," that the government contends Mr. Pelton divulged to the Soviet Union.

One of them, referred to in court Tuesday as "Project T," concerned a channel that carried "command and control information from the highest level in the Soviet Union to the Soviet Union."

## INSIDE

**GENERAL NEWS**

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- The United States moved to end the UN trusteeship of four Pacific island chains. Page 6.

**SCIENCE**

- Novel ideas for vaccine development are reaching the stage of testing in humans. Page 7.

**BUSINESS/FINANCE**

- A U.S. grand jury indicted four Wall Street executives and an investor on insider trading charges. Page 9.
- Sperry Corp. and Burroughs Corp. signed a definitive merger agreement. Page 9.

**TOMORROW**

- Time went to sleep in the meditation of Bruegel, master of a lovely destination for the traveler. Vicky Elliott reports in Travel.

















## SCIENCE

## Building a New Vaccine: Breaking Ground With Genetic Engineering, Synthetics

By Harold M. Schneek Jr.

New York Times Service

THE first tests in humans began recently with a vaccine against malaria, one of the world's most devastating tropical diseases. The vaccine is genetically engineered. Its active material is grown in specially engineered bacteria. The first doses were given to healthy volunteers at Walter Reed Army Institute of Research in Washington. Tests are about to begin with another vaccine of somewhat different design that was developed through research at New York University. It is entirely synthetic, made from off-the-shelf chemicals.

These experimental vaccines are examples of novel ideas for vaccine development that seemed to be far in the future only a few years ago. Conventional vaccines have probably done more for human health than any other medical advance of public health ever devised. Smallpox has been eradicated. Polio, measles, rubella and other diseases that used to be rampant are now rare in countries that use vaccines against them. But other kinds of crippling illnesses remain uncontrolled. Among these are the parasitic diseases, malaria, schistosomiasis and others; some important bacterial diseases, including cholera and a large group of diarrheal diseases that are believed to kill nearly five million children each year in the developing world; and some virus diseases, such as acquired immune deficiency syndrome. For various reasons, conventional vaccines have not been equal to these challenges.

There are urgent reasons for seeking vaccines against malaria. Many of the malarial parasites have developed resistance to the drugs long used against the disease. Some experts say malaria is out of control in large regions of the world, particularly in the tropics.

On another front, the first human tests have been completed with a synthetic vaccine against typhoid fever. Typhoid is among the main causes of infant diarrhea. And in yet another major area, at the University of Maryland's Center for Vaccine Development under sponsorship of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, genetic engineering has been used to snip a key gene out of the bacterium that causes cholera, leaving the microbe capable of evoking a protective immune response without producing the serious diarrhea that is the hallmark of the disease. Tests of the vaccine in human volunteers indicate that it has promise but needs further work.

Such developments are important not only because they represent assaults against plagues that have defied human ingenuity for centuries, but because the vaccine

designs themselves are revolutionary. In developing them, scientists have used genetic engineering techniques, direct chemical synthesis or various combinations of these tools, none with more conventional microbiology in ways that have become possible only in recent years. "It is the wave of the future," said Dr. Frederick A. Klippstein of the University of Rochester (New York) Medical Center, one of the principal scientists in research on the synthetic vaccine against the typhoid fever that cause diarrhea. The research, reported in the March 1 issue of the British journal *The Lancet*, is a collaboration between Dr. Klippstein's group and Dr. Richard A. Houghton of the Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation in La Jolla, California.

A group led by Dr. Richard A. Lerner of Scripps has made important advances in the development of synthetic vaccines in recent years. These products have the advantage of being free of extraneous substances that sometimes found in conventional vaccines. On the other hand, they have sometimes been deficient in their ability to evoke protective antibodies.

Conventional vaccines against viruses are made from whole killed or inactivated viruses or from live viruses cultivated for genetic change in the laboratory. The disease. There have been cases, fortunately rare, in which viruses were not completely inactivated in a vaccine batch, or specimens of a live virus vaccine reverted to the disease-causing "wild" type.

For some important diseases, the conventional approaches have been inadequate. Malaria, for example, is caused by parasites, organisms so complex and cumbersome to deal with in the laboratory that vaccines against them have never before been possible. The problem is complicated by the fact that the malarial parasite changes its form repeatedly in its life cycle; immunity to one form gives no protection against the others. The new experimental vaccines are based on the sporozoite stage, the form of the parasite when a mosquito bite injects it into the patient's body.

Many research groups are working on vaccines against the next form of the parasite, the merozoite or blood stage, although the research is not so far advanced as with the sporozoite form, said Dr. Louis Miller of the National Institutes of Health.

"I think the outlook is good," said Dr. Victor Nussenzweig of New York University. "In perhaps five years we should have a vaccine against the merozoite. The combination should have great impact." Dr. Nussenzweig and his wife, Dr. Ruth Nussenzweig, have been involved in research on malaria for many years and are among the principal pioneers of the field. The experimental malaria vac-

cines are the fruit of many years of research as well as the recent discovery that the surface coat of the sporozoite includes large stretches of protein made up of unusual repeats of one sequence of amino acids: asparagine, alanine, asparagine and proline. Research in animals showed that repeat sequences could be used to induce a vaccine recipient to develop antibodies against the whole sporozoite.

The synthetic vaccine, developed by scientists at New York University and Hoffmann-La Roche Inc., consists primarily of a chain of three of these sequences.

The other sporozoite vaccine, a collaboration by the National Institutes of Health, the U.S. Army, the Navy, and Smith Kline and French Laboratories, consists of 32 of these sequences. Developed by growing the chains of amino acids in genetically engineered laboratory bacteria, it is the first such genetically engineered vaccine ever used in humans as protection against any parasitic disease, said Dr. James F. Young, associate director of molecular genetics at Smith Kline and French.

Dr. Victor Nussenzweig said the projects were competing at the moment but collaboration was planned in later stages.

The vaccine against certain kinds of *E. coli* that cause diarrhea is the

first completely synthetic vaccine ever to be tested in humans, said Dr. Klippstein at the University of Rochester, adding that researchers were also seeking a synthetic vaccine against *Campylobacter jejuni*, another cause of infant diarrhea. The third main cause of diarrheal disease is a group of viruses called Rota viruses, against which conventional vaccine technology is making important progress.

The purpose of any vaccine is to convince the body's immune defenses that there has been an invasion by a disease agent. The immune system then mobilizes antibodies and other defense substances to counterattack. As part of this process, the body forms a persistent memory of the mock invader. Any later assault by the genuine invader fails.

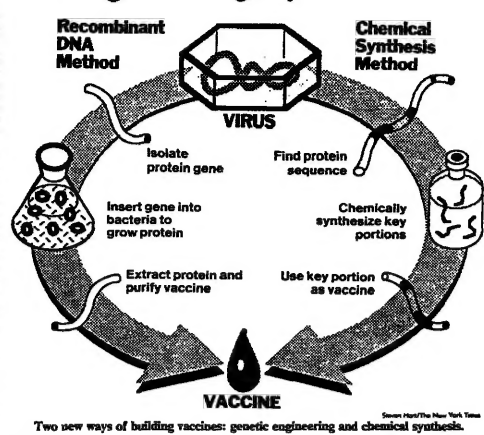
Vaccine designers have found many new ways of fooling the defense system. Both synthetic and sub-unit vaccines consist not of whole viruses or other disease-causing organisms, but of crucial parts of them. For the sub-unit vaccines, these parts are grown in laboratory bacteria or other cells genetically engineered to become living factories to make the foreign substances. The synthetic vaccines are short strings of amino acids assembled artificially.

Scientists are using the sub-unit

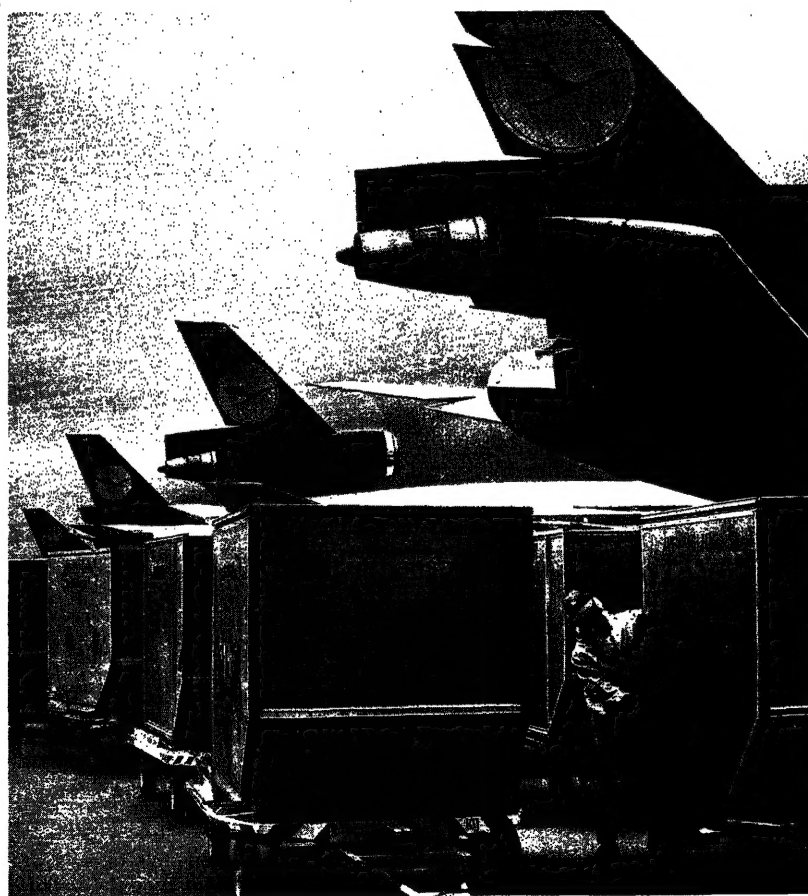
strategy to produce a vaccine against the hepatitis B virus, cause of hundreds of millions of cases of liver disease throughout the world, mostly in regions of Asia. The virus almost certainly contributes to liver cancer as well. A highly effective vaccine exists, but it is made from parts of the virus that only can be harvested from the blood of people already infected and is thus far too expensive for universal use.

Totally synthetic vaccines have been developed against foot and mouth disease, an important infection of cattle. Such strategies by no means exhaust the imagination of the chemists, molecular biologists and experts in infectious diseases who seek new vaccines. For example, there are potential new uses of vaccine virus — the most successful vaccine ever developed, having conquered smallpox. Scientists have succeeded in putting foreign genetic traits into the virus so that it could in theory be used against other diseases, including hepatitis B, influenza and AIDS.

Other researchers are performing somewhat similar alchemy on *Salmonella typhi*, the cause of typhoid fever. The objective is to make the bacterium an effective vaccine against that disease and to enable it to protect against some other intestinal infections.



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## IN BRIEF

## Laser Breaks Up Stones in Ureter

BOSTON (UPI) — Researchers have unveiled a device that uses a tiny laser to shatter and remove stones that become lodged in the ureter between the kidney and bladder. They said it should enable doctors to avoid surgery for about 100,000 patients a year in the United States.

Dr. John Parrish, director of the Wellman Research Laboratories at Massachusetts General Hospital, where the device was developed, called it "a breakthrough in the treatment of urinary stones," which are formed from accumulations of calcium.

Some small stones can be shattered using shock waves. For larger stones, the new treatment uses an optical fiber inside a tiny tube. The tube is inserted until it touches the stone. After several short laser blasts, the shattered stone can be passed through the urinary tract or removed by a capsule device at the end of the laser-carrying tube.

## Deaf 'Feel' Noise With Wrist Device

LONDON, May 21 (UPI) — British scientists say they have developed a device like "a faceted digital watch" that enables the profoundly deaf to "feel and see" noise around them.

"It can be worn like a wristwatch by children and adults, and gives a real person awareness of sound through vibration and a flashing screen," said Mike Martin, head of scientific and technical services for the Royal National Institute for the Deaf.

Mr. Martin said the device allows the deaf to identify sounds "such as people talking and the telephone ringing." It is of particular importance to people who are both deaf and blind, enabling them to "feel" someone speaking, he said, though they cannot tell what words are being spoken.

## Smokers Said to Burn More Energy

BOSTON (AP) — The fact that people often gain weight when they stop smoking is well known, but the reason is debated. A Swiss study indicates that smokers simply burn more calories than non-smokers.

The research, directed by Dr. Angela Hofstetter of the University of Basel and reported in the New England Journal of Medicine, found that smokers expended 10 percent more energy than when they did not smoke. At that rate, ex-smokers might gain as much as 10 kilograms (22 pounds) if food consumption does not change.

## Chromosome-Crime Link Weakens

PHILADELPHIA (UPI) — Studies over the past decade have shown that a high proportion of prison and mental hospital inmates have complete or extra X and Y chromosomes, which determine sex. It had been thought that there might be a direct link between this abnormality and criminal behavior, but a panel of researchers says children born with the disorder do not necessarily turn into criminals.

Researchers studying children with the trait, which appears in one in 10 births, said at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science that while many such children developed behavior problems and learning disabilities, many others did not. The researchers said family life could influence whether children experienced such problems.

"The picture has softened since those earlier criminal reports," said Dr. Bender, researcher at the National Jewish Center for Immunology and Respiratory Medicine in Colorado. "We thought at first, 'Hey, we have genetic reasons for criminal behavior.' Now we see a lot of children who appear to have no associated problems."

## Insects Learn but Don't Remember

NEW YORK (NYT) — An experiment with butterflies demonstrates importance of learning in their feeding behavior, and the limits to memory, while also explaining why butterflies feed the same way, feed almost entirely on flowers of the same species even when other food could be exploited with less travel.

In a field of 10 different plants, a butterfly sticks with the blossoms it sees, Alondra C. Lewis, a behavioral ecologist at the University of Colorado, reported in *Science* magazine after studying the foraging of bumblebees in cages and in the wild.

Once they fed on one flower, the butterflies repeatedly fed from others of the same type. The insects reduced their searching time for the next flower to more than 10 seconds for the first flower to two or three seconds by the third flower. But after being introduced to a second flower, they were away with the first kind and had to relearn the route to the next.

[illegible]





# Wednesday's **NYSE** Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices on the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

11:59 AM  
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 High Low

(Continued)

11:59 AM	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	Low
11:59 AM	11.50	11.40	IBM	3.00	2.6	15.0	115.00	110.00
11:59 AM	11.40	11.30	AT&T	0.80	3.5	15.0	110.00	105.00
11:59 AM	11.30	11.20	GE	0.40	3.5	15.0	105.00	100.00
11:59 AM	11.20	11.10	Westinghouse	0.30	3.5	15.0	100.00	95.00
11:59 AM	11.10	11.00	General Electric	0.30	3.5	15.0	95.00	90.00
11:59 AM	11.00	10.90	Rockwell	0.30	3.5	15.0	90.00	85.00
11:59 AM	10.90	10.80	Boeing	0.30	3.5	15.0	85.00	80.00
11:59 AM	10.80	10.70	Lockheed	0.30	3.5	15.0	80.00	75.00
11:59 AM	10.70	10.60	Northrop	0.30	3.5	15.0	75.00	70.00
11:59 AM	10.60	10.50	Grumman	0.30	3.5	15.0	70.00	65.00
11:59 AM	10.50	10.40	McDonnell Douglas	0.30	3.5	15.0	65.00	60.00
11:59 AM	10.40	10.30	Rockwell International	0.30	3.5	15.0	60.00	55.00
11:59 AM	10.30	10.20	Boeing	0.30	3.5	15.0	55.00	50.00
11:59 AM	10.20	10.10	Lockheed	0.30	3.5	15.0	50.00	45.00
11:59 AM	10.10	10.00	Northrop	0.30	3.5	15.0	45.00	40.00
11:59 AM	10.00	9.90	Grumman	0.30	3.5	15.0	40.00	35.00
11:59 AM	9.90	9.80	McDonnell Douglas	0.30	3.5	15.0	35.00	30.00
11:59 AM	9.80	9.70	Rockwell International	0.30	3.5	15.0	30.00	25.00
11:59 AM	9.70	9.60	Boeing	0.30	3.5	15.0	25.00	20.00
11:59 AM	9.60	9.50	Lockheed	0.30	3.5	15.0	20.00	15.00
11:59 AM	9.50	9.40	Northrop	0.30	3.5	15.0	15.00	10.00
11:59 AM	9.40	9.30	Grumman	0.30	3.5	15.0	10.00	5.00
11:59 AM	9.30	9.20	McDonnell Douglas	0.30	3.5	15.0	5.00	0.00
11:59 AM	9.20	9.10	Rockwell International	0.30	3.5	15.0	0.00	-5.00
11:59 AM	9.10	9.00	Boeing	0.30	3.5	15.0	-5.00	-10.00
11:59 AM	9.00	8.90	Lockheed	0.30	3.5	15.0	-10.00	-15.00
11:59 AM	8.90	8.80	Northrop	0.30	3.5	15.0	-15.00	-20.00
11:59 AM	8.80	8.70	Grumman	0.30	3.5	15.0	-20.00	-25.00
11:59 AM	8.70	8.60	McDonnell Douglas	0.30	3.5	15.0	-25.00	-30.00
11:59 AM	8.60	8.50	Rockwell International	0.30	3.5	15.0	-30.00	-35.00
11:59 AM	8.50	8.40	Boeing	0.30	3.5	15.0	-35.00	-40.00
11:59 AM	8.40	8.30	Lockheed	0.30	3.5	15.0	-40.00	-45.00
11:59 AM	8.30	8.20	Northrop	0.30	3.5	15.0	-45.00	-50.00
11:59 AM	8.20	8.10	Grumman	0.30	3.5	15.0	-50.00	-55.00
11:59 AM	8.10	8.00	McDonnell Douglas	0.30	3.5	15.0	-55.00	-60.00
11:59 AM	8.00	7.90	Rockwell International	0.30	3.5	15.0	-60.00	-65.00
11:59 AM	7.90	7.80	Boeing	0.30	3.5	15.0	-65.00	-70.00
11:59 AM	7.80	7.70	Lockheed	0.30	3.5	15.0	-70.00	-75.00
11:59 AM	7.70	7.60	Northrop	0.30	3.5	15.0	-75.00	-80.00
11:59 AM	7.60	7.50	Grumman	0.30	3.5	15.0	-80.00	-85.00
11:59 AM	7.50	7.40	McDonnell Douglas	0.30	3.5	15.0	-85.00	-90.00
11:59 AM	7.40	7.30	Rockwell International	0.30	3.5	15.0	-90.00	-95.00
11:59 AM	7.30	7.20	Boeing	0.30	3.5	15.0	-95.00	-100.00
11:59 AM	7.20	7.10	Lockheed	0.30	3.5	15.0	-100.00	-105.00
11:59 AM	7.10	7.00	Northrop	0.30	3.5	15.0	-105.00	-110.00
11:59 AM	7.00	6.90	Grumman	0.30	3.5	15.0	-110.00	-115.00
11:59 AM	6.90	6.80	McDonnell Douglas	0.30	3.5	15.0	-115.00	-120.00
11:59 AM	6.80	6.70	Rockwell International	0.30	3.5	15.0	-120.00	-125.00
11:59 AM	6.70	6.60	Boeing	0.30	3.5	15.0	-125.00	-130.00
11:59 AM	6.60	6.50	Lockheed	0.30	3.5	15.0	-130.00	-135.00
11:59 AM	6.50	6.40	Northrop	0.30	3.5	15.0	-135.00	-140.00
11:59 AM	6.40	6.30	Grumman	0.30	3.5	15.0	-140.00	-145.00
11:59 AM	6.30	6.20	McDonnell Douglas	0.30	3.5	15.0	-145.00	-150.00
11:59 AM	6.20	6.10	Rockwell International	0.30	3.5	15.0	-150.00	-155.00
11:59 AM	6.10	6.00	Boeing	0.30	3.5	15.0	-155.00	-160.00
11:59 AM	6.00	5.90	Lockheed	0.30	3.5	15.0	-160.00	-165.00
11:59 AM	5.90	5.80	Northrop	0.30	3.5	15.0	-165.00	-170.00
11:59 AM	5.80	5.70	Grumman	0.30	3.5	15.0	-170.00	-175.00
11:59 AM	5.70	5.60	McDonnell Douglas	0.30	3.5	15.0	-175.00	-180.00
11:59 AM	5.60	5.50	Rockwell International	0.30	3.5	15.0	-180.00	-185.00
11:59 AM	5.50	5.40	Boeing	0.30	3.5	15.0	-185.00	-190.00
11:59 AM	5.40	5.30	Lockheed	0.30	3.5	15.0	-190.00	-195.00
11:59 AM	5.30	5.20	Northrop	0.30	3.5	15.0	-195.00	-200.00
11:59 AM	5.20	5.10	Grumman	0.30	3.5	15.0	-200.00	-205.00
11:59 AM	5.10	5.00	McDonnell Douglas	0.30	3.5	15.0	-205.00	-210.00
11:59 AM	5.00	4.90	Rockwell International	0.30	3.5	15.0	-210.00	-215.00
11:59 AM	4.90	4.80	Boeing	0.30	3.5	15.0	-215.00	-220.00
11:59 AM	4.80	4.70	Lockheed	0.30	3.5	15.0	-220.00	-225.00
11:59 AM	4.70	4.60	Northrop	0.30	3.5	15.0	-225.00	-230.00
11:59 AM	4.60	4.50	Grumman	0.30	3.5	15.0	-230.00	-235.00
11:59 AM	4.50	4.40	McDonnell Douglas	0.30	3.5	15.0	-235.00	-240.00
11:59 AM	4.40	4.30	Rockwell International	0.30	3.5	15.0	-240.00	-245.00
11:59 AM	4.30	4.20	Boeing	0.30	3.5	15.0	-245.00	-250.00
11:59 AM	4.20	4.10	Lockheed	0.30	3.5	15.0	-250.00	-255.00
11:59 AM	4.10	4.00	Northrop	0.30	3.5	15.0	-255.00	-260.00
11:59 AM	4.00	3.90	Grumman	0.30	3.5	15.0	-260.00	-265.00
11:59 AM	3.90	3.80	McDonnell Douglas	0.30	3.5	15.0	-265.00	-270.00
11:59 AM	3.80	3.70	Rockwell International	0.30	3.5	15.0	-270.00	-275.00
11:59 AM	3.70	3.60	Boeing	0.30	3.5	15.0	-275.00	-280.00
11:59 AM	3.60	3.50	Lockheed	0.30	3.5	15.0	-280.00	-285.00
11:59 AM	3.50	3.40	Northrop	0.30	3.5	15.0	-285.00	-290.00
11:59 AM	3.40	3.30	Grumman	0.30	3.5	15.0	-290.00	-295.00
11:59 AM	3.30	3.20	McDonnell Douglas	0.30	3.5	15.0	-295.00	-300.00
11:59 AM	3.20	3.10	Rockwell International	0.30	3.5	15.0	-300.00	-305.00
11:59 AM	3.10	3.00	Boeing	0.30	3.5	15.0	-305.00	-310.00
11:59 AM	3.00	2.90	Lockheed	0.30	3.5	15.0	-310.00	-315.00
11:59 AM	2.90	2.80	Northrop	0.30	3.5	15.0	-315.00	-320.00
11:59 AM	2.80	2.70	Grumman	0.30	3.5	15.0	-320.00	-325.00
11:59 AM	2.70	2.60	McDonnell Douglas	0.30	3.5	15.0	-325.00	-330.00
11:59 AM	2.60	2.50	Rockwell International	0.30	3.5	15.0	-330.00	-335.00
11:59 AM	2.50	2.40	Boeing	0.30	3.5	15.0	-335.00	-340.00
11:59 AM	2.40	2.30	Lockheed	0.30	3.5	15.0	-340.00	-345.00
11:59 AM	2.30	2.20	Northrop	0.30	3.5	15.0	-345.00	-350.00
11:59 AM	2.20	2.10	Grumman	0.30	3.5	15.0	-350.00	-355.00
11:59 AM	2.10	2.00	McDonnell Douglas	0.30	3.5	15.0	-355.00	-360.00
11:59 AM	2.00	1.90	Rockwell International	0.30	3.5	15.0	-360.00	-365.00
11:59 AM	1.90	1.80	Boeing	0.30	3.5	15.0	-365.00	-370.00
11:59 AM	1.80	1.70	Lockheed	0.30	3.5	15.0	-370.00	-375.00
11:59 AM	1.70	1.60	Northrop	0.30	3.5	15.0	-375.00	-380.00
11:59 AM	1.60	1.50	Grumman	0.30	3.5	15.0	-380.00	-385.00
11:59 AM	1.50	1.40	McDonnell Douglas	0.30	3.5	15.0	-385.00	-390.00
11:59 AM	1.40	1.30	Rockwell International	0.30	3.5	15.0	-390.00	-395.00
11:59 AM	1.30	1.20	Boeing	0.30	3.5	15.0	-395.00	-400.00
11:59 AM	1.20	1.10	Lockheed	0.30	3.5	15.0	-400.00	-405.00
11:59 AM	1.10	1.00	Northrop	0.30	3.5	15.0	-405.00	-410.00
11:59 AM	1.00	0.90	Grumman	0.30	3.5	15.0	-410.00	-415.00
11:59 AM	0.90	0.80	McDonnell Douglas	0.30	3.5	15.0	-415.00	-420.00
11:59 AM	0.80	0.70	Rockwell International	0.30	3.5	15.0	-420.00	-425.00
11:59 AM	0.70	0.60	Boeing	0.30	3.5	15.0	-425.00	-430.00
11:59 AM	0.60	0.50	Lockheed	0.30	3.5	15.0	-430.00	-435.00
11:59 AM	0.50	0.40	Northrop	0.30	3.5	15.0	-435.00	-440.00
11:59 AM	0.40	0.30	Grumman	0.30	3.5	15.0	-440.00	-445.00
11:59 AM	0.30	0.20	McDonnell Douglas	0.30	3.5	15.0	-445.00	-450.00
11:59 AM	0.20	0.10	Rockwell International	0.30	3.5	15.0	-450.00	-455.00
11:59 AM	0.10	0.00	Boeing	0.30	3.5	15.0	-455.00	-460.00
11:59 AM	0.00	-0.10	Lockheed	0.30	3.5	15.0	-460.00	-465.00
11:59 AM	-0.10	-0.20	Northrop	0.30	3.5	15.0	-465.00	-470.00
11:59 AM	-0.20	-0.30	Grumman	0.30	3.5	15.0	-470.00	-475.00
11:59 AM	-0.30	-0.40	McDonnell Douglas	0.30	3.5	15.0	-475.00	-480.00
11:59 AM	-0.40	-0.50	Rockwell International	0.30	3.5	15.0	-480.00	-485.00
11:59 AM	-0.50	-0.60	Boeing	0.30	3.5	15.0	-485.00	-490.00
11:59 AM	-0.60	-0.70	Lockheed	0.30	3.5	15.0	-490.00	-495.00
11:59 AM	-0.70	-0.80	Northrop	0.30	3.5	15.0	-495.00	-500.00
11:59 AM	-0.80	-0.90	Grumman	0.30	3.5	15.0	-500.00	-505.00
11:59 AM	-0.90	-1.00	McDonnell Douglas	0.30	3.5	15.0	-505.00	-510.00
11:59 AM	-1.00	-1.10	Rockwell International	0.30	3.5	15.0	-510.00	-515.00
11:59 AM	-1.10	-1.20	Boeing	0.30	3.5	15.0	-515.00	-520.00
11:59 AM	-1.20	-1.30	Lockheed	0.30	3.5	15.0	-520.00	-525.00
11:59 AM	-1.30	-1.40	Northrop	0.30	3.5	15.0	-525.00	-530.00
11:59 AM	-1.40	-1.50	Grumman	0.30	3.5	15.0	-530.00	-535.00
11:59 AM	-1.50	-1.60	McDonnell Douglas	0.30	3.5	15.0	-535.00	-540.00
11:59 AM	-1.60	-1.70	Rockwell International	0.30	3.5	15.0	-540.00	-545.00
11:59 AM	-1.70	-1.80	Boeing	0.30	3.5	15.0	-545.00</	

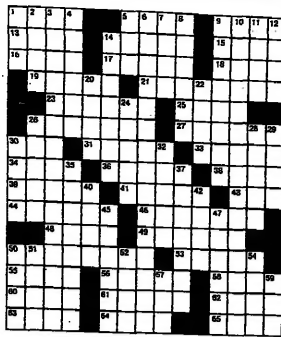












## ACROSS

1 Border on  
3 Catalogue  
5 Redact  
13 Italian  
14 Subsequently  
15 Turkish coin  
16 Jumble  
17 Alaskan  
18 highway  
19 As uncle of  
20 Joseph  
21 Postulate  
22 Footnote  
23 Early 20th-century  
24 French art  
25 style  
26 Object  
27 Gladstone  
28 He wrote  
29 "Leaving on a  
30 Jer Plane"  
31 Ship  
32 Dated  
33 Door fastener  
34 Dutch genre  
35 painter; 17th  
36 century  
37 State of  
38 agitation  
39 Resident in  
40 cooperative  
41 Flat looking tin

## DOWN

1 Wespon  
2 Horn signal  
3 Gigagrams  
4 Kind of paper  
5 West role  
6 Deficient in  
7 mental grasp  
8 Sheltered, in a  
9 Sweet?

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## PEANUTS



## BLONDIE



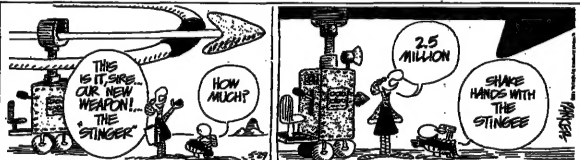
## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



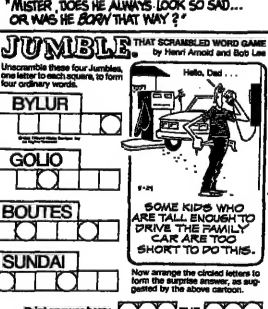
## GARFIELD



## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE



Now arrange the circled letters from the jumble words, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:  THE

Yesterday's: Jumble: AVAL, TARRY, BARRY, ROTATE. Answer: How cross-connection is sometimes conducted by TARA & TERRY.

## WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	64	44	Japan	64	44
Austria	64	44	South Korea	64	44
Belgium	64	44	Taiwan	64	44
Denmark	64	44	Thailand	64	44
France	64	44	Vietnam	64	44
Germany	64	44	Yemen	64	44
Greece	64	44			
Ireland	64	44			
Italy	64	44			
Japan	64	44			
Spain	64	44			
Sweden	64	44			
Switzerland	64	44			
U.K.	64	44			
U.S.	64	44			
USSR	64	44			
West Germany	64	44			
Yugoslavia	64	44			

## World Stock Markets

Via France France-Presse May 28  
Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	1,100.00	+10.00
Brussels	1,100.00	+10.00
Frankfurt	1,100.00	+10.00
London	1,100.00	+10.00
Paris	1,100.00	+10.00
Rome	1,100.00	+10.00
Stockholm	1,100.00	+10.00
Zurich	1,100.00	+10.00

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	1,100.00	+10.00
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Stockholm	1,100.00	+10.00
Zurich	1,100.00	+10.00

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	1,100.00	+10.00
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Frankfurt	1,100.00	+10.00
London	1,100.00	+10.00
Paris	1,100.00	+10.00
Rome	1,100.00	+10.00
Stockholm	1,100.00	+10.00
Zurich	1,100.00	+10.00

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	1,100.00	+10.00
Brussels	1,100.00	+10.00
Frankfurt	1,100.00	+10.00
London	1,100.00	+10.00
Paris	1,100.00	+10.00
Rome	1,100.00	+10.00
Stockholm	1,100.00	+10.00
Zurich	1,100.00	+10.00

## BOOKS

THE SUN NEVER SETS:  
Travels to the Remaining Outposts  
of the British Empire

By Simon Winchester. 317 pages. 17.95.  
Penguin-Hall Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 07632.

Reviewed by Christopher Buckley

Of all the hardy breeds of men to have sprung from the European land, few are as doughty as the British travel writer, and none is as entertaining. Their heyday fell between the world wars, as they fled gloomy and repressive England in search of the sun, fresh oranges and catamans. Their numbers included D. H. Lawrence, Graham Greene, Evelyn Waugh and W. H. Auden, to name just a handful. The acknowledged masterpieces of the genre were Robert Byron's "The Road to Oxiana," an account of an arduous, yearlong trek through Persia and Afghanistan in the 1930s. Now we have Simon Winchester's "The Sun Never Sets," a brilliant and delightful addition to the long and distinguished shelf of British literary

Britain's first colony was Newfoundland, it's newest Anguilla (1963). Winchester traveled to nearly every remaining one, to Ascension Island, the most lovely, to Hong Kong, with more rolling green hills than anywhere else, even Beverly Hills. He did not make it to Pitcairn Island, of Bounty fame, the most isolated of British colonies, but he includes a marvelous story about a mad American millionaire who tried to buy one of its outlying islands so as to secrete himself from the coming millennium.

"Might it be possible, I mused, to visit all these places and catch, possibly for the very last time before progress and political reality snuffed it out for ever, something of the spirit of the old Imperial ambition — to see what remained, and find out what it had all been like, and why it had been so grand, why it had lasted so long, why it had died so quickly, but yet had seemingly refused to die completely?" It was, Winchester was well-equipped for his travels. He is an imperialist and anti-colonial by nature, but he is also wise and sympathetic, and as a result rather open-minded.

For me the paramount joy of these books are the encounters, and this one teems with memorable colonial types, from the indomitable to the sad. We meet one formidable British manly enough to off with a sword, another in a sweltering heat, dressed in a severe gray coat and very sensible shoes. Why? "To buy a reliable kipper," he replies.

Winchester is not, on the other hand, a sentimentalist. The celebrated Gibraltar apes, those very symbols of British domination, are described as "gross packages of green and gray fur, all teeth, stale fruit and urine." He is an exquisite writer, and a deft storyteller. Apparently Napoleon spent his first night in exile on Saint Helena in the same room that months before had been rented out to his nemesis, the Duke of Wellington. Wellington later learned of the coincidence and wrote to the commander of the garrison on the island: "You may tell 'Napoleon' that I find his apartments at the Elbow Boon very convenient, and that I hope he likes mine. . . . It is a dread enough to the affairs of Europe that we should change places of residence."

He finds the plight of the remaining colonies lamentable. As the empire diminished, so did the Spirit of Empire. The remaining territories are administered out of a shabby corner of the Foreign Office, the domain of bloodless bureaucrats who take up to a month to send a badly needed doctor to Saint Helena. Colonial rule is now characterized largely by "poor decisions, ignorance, incoherence, obstruction and sublimity. . . . It seems so unfair a lot for so good-hearted and so loyal a people."

Or to paraphrase Oscar Wilde, musing on his stay at Reading Jail, if this is how Her Majesty treats her prisoners, then she doesn't deserve to have any.

Finally, Winchester distills what was at the heart of the empire's success: what allowed it to rule so great a part of the world for so long? "But our success in making an Empire, in running it, in handing back and in winning the respect of the world, the love even of those whom we had ruled — our success in all this grand endeavor came in no small part because we cared. We cared we had a mission, a divine right. We attended to the details of the thing."

Christopher Buckley, author of "The White House Men," wrote this review for The Washington Post.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal from "Gore's Bridge Complete," North-South could, as it happens, have succeeded in seven clubs but they arrived in the hopeless contract of seven spades. The auction is unknown but may have followed the course shown. South's eventual bid of seven spades is decidedly optimistic, for even if his partner has the grade queen the contract is a borderline proposition. Many experienced partnerships solve this problem by using a club after Blackwood as a substitute grand slam force, and North would bid

sign off in six spades to deny a top trump honor. Many players would abandon hope on seeing the dummy, but South found a way to tempt East. He won the opening diamond lead and played a heart to the king. When he then played the ace, East nervously ruffed with a low trump. South overruffed and drew trumps to make the grand slam.

East should have asked himself why South had failed to draw trumps. That would be an automatic move holding the three top honors, so West is likely to have the queen. East should refuse to ruff, and if he cannot bring himself to that he should ruff with the jack.

Hand	Score	Rank
1	100	1
2	90	2
3	80	3
4	70	4
5	60	5
6	50	6
7	40	7
8	30	8
9	20	9
10	10	10

West led the diamond suit.

Hand 10: 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0.

Hand 11: 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0.

Hand 12: 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0.

Hand 13: 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0.

Hand 14: 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0.

Hand 15: 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0.

Hand 16: 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0.

Hand 17: 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0, 100-0.



The Singapore tennis is notoriously hot, a bowl of humidity and tropical downpours. Players have often cursed it, sometimes biding sunlight for their higher performances.

Traveling to matches also could be a pain. In 1942, for players in last part of the world, in 1892, 5 of 11 members of a Hong Kong team drowned when a typhoon wrecked their ship on the way to Singapore.

A few days before the Japanese invasion in 1942, a bomb dropped on the cricketing lot left a car hanging from the stands. Fire fighters only doused the flames.

Sharp critics: "In the last fortnight before the fall the club was packed with dry drinkers at night. The club drinkers were the only ones who had been through the stocks of hundreds of tens of high-grade spirits ... along with the beer for the first time, the water supplies were almost exhausted."

During the occupation of Singapore, club members became a halfway Japanese, half British, half Chinese. Many were in the military, in captivity. Those who returned after 1945 were in a shock: their unpaid bills from before the war were still hanging over them.

## Dodgers Slammed More Than Once As Foster Helps Feisty Mets Win, 8-1

# break to 22

Noah was given a brief scare by an unassumed American, Sammy Gussamedia, before winning, 6-3, 6-6 (10-8), 6-4.

Anders Jarryd, the seventh seed from Sweden, beat Marko Ostija of Yugoslavia, 6-2, 6-4, 1-6, 7-5; 6-3, 6-4.

Anders Gorn of Ecuador defeated Nelson Aerts of Brazil, 6-1, 6-4, 4-6, 3-2; and No. 12 Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, beat Martin Wostenholme of Canada, 7-5, 6-3.

In women's field, No. 5 Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia beat Virginie Faguet of France, 6-0, 6-0.

Anders Jarryd of Sweden of Bulgaria defeated Catherine Suir of France, 6-0, 6-3; No. 7 Kathy Rinaldi ousted fellow American Mary Lou Piatek, 7-6(1), 6-3, and No. 13th Kristina Bassett of Canada rallied to beat Pascale Etchemendy of France, 3-6, 4-1, 7-5.

"I wasn't really concentrating on every point," Graf said of the match with Rush. "It was difficult to play some of the balls because of the wind and the sun's glare."

The first Wednesday of the French Open has been traditionally children's day since the 1950s and 1960s, a time more than half a century ago when Roland Garros, crowded and normally packed grounds even more.

Many of the legends in the French Generation of Tennis are almost 50 to 100 years old, and their members and many of their children showed up at center court to cheer the French favorites, Noah.

And the children at the wrong point, Giamailla, at times, had to stop in the middle of serving while the referee asked the children to stop.

"Sometimes I had to stop to slow them down," said Giamailla. They were really pumped up for Noah. I think they had a good time."

Lendl, who played earlier on center court, said that "I don't know if it's the same for all the children every year. But they are just happy to be out of the school at the tennis. They are very loud."

## erious Game

players representing gods and the ball symbolizing the sun.

The game was played in the ancient cities of Tenochtitlan, the present-day Mexican City, and Chichen-Itza on the YUCATAN Peninsula. The Mexican city of Taxco took its name from Tlachco, the name of the field in Nahuatl, the Aztec language. "Tlachco" versus for Uruguay, West Germany, Denmark and Scotland, means "palace of the ball game."

To play the game players had to kneel on the ground, throw a small hole in the center of a stone ball on a wall. The players were not allowed to strike the ball with their hands, only their feet, elbows, forearms, hips and knees.

The ball was hit 500 feet through the hole, which was just a few centimeters larger than the diameter of the

Some of the carvings at Chichen-Itza show the decapitated loser kneeling before the winner, who stands triumphantly with the loser's head held in *his* hand.

## ART BUCHWALD

## The Happy Freshman

WASHINGTON—This scene, or something like it, is being played all over the country right now.

"Hi, Dad. The reason I came home is that I just had a great idea."

"What's that, son?"

"I'll make a wonderful student."

"But you're 35 years old. Why didn't you go to school when I begged you to 17 years ago?"

"I was trying to find myself."

"All these years?"

"It took me longer than I thought it would. Aw c'mon, Dad. What can I expect you as a lousy five grand a year?"

"College don't cost five grand a year any more. They cost 15 grand. While you were out searching for a better way for yourself the admissions people were multiplying everybody's tuition by three."

"I always suspected you didn't want me to have an education."

"It's not an education, but after you left to work as a bartender, I decided to invest the money we had set aside in something more

nostalgic, like my retirement.

The truth is, both my mother and I had decided you were on your way when you became my grumpy old man at the Burger King."

"You'll be something—that is really something. I never thought you'd take my education money and squander it on your old age."

"I know it's selfish, but how could we know after all these years that you would have the urge to learn? The offer I made to you when you were 18 years old was not open-ended."

"Look, if I go now I'll graduate when I'm 37 years old."

"You'll be the oldest student to matriculate."

"No, I won't. I know a lot of guys who will be older. You remember Henry Lownders, the guy who played in the band I managed after I gave up Burger King? He's only a sophomore and he is 42."

"Did he find himself?"

"He says he was never lost. He claims he just didn't break after high school before he started college."

"Why is he going to school now?"

"He decided that without a college diploma you are nobody. With some to him he feels he can charge twice as much to play gigs on New Year's Eve."

"What do you want to study?"

"I don't know, Dad. I figure I'll go to college and something will turn me on."

"You're telling me you want to go back to school and you don't know what you want to be?"

"It's not that you go to college just to get a good job. It must be a more meaningful experience to cherish forever."

"Good point. But you'd be so far ahead of the game if, at age 35, you knew what you wanted to do."

"If I have to work I'll be cheated out of what everyone says should be the happiest days of my life."

"If you could just give me some hint about your goals I might reconsider my position."

"Give me a break, Dad. Just because I found myself doesn't mean I have any idea of what I want to do."

## Faststicks' Will Keep on Running

The Associated Press

NEW YORK—It's not certain if the "Faststicks" musical will continue indefinitely because of overwhelming demand, the producer Lou Noto said Tuesday.

"I had every intention of closing the show last night, who announced earlier this month that the show would end its record-breaking run after 26 years and 10,604 performances."

However, June 8 will be Noto's last performance in the spoof of Rodgers and Hammerstein's "Boys in the Band" and begins playing the role permanently in 1971.

"I always suspected you didn't want me to have an education."

"It's not an education, but after you left to work as a bartender, I decided to invest the money we had set aside in something more

nostalgic, like my retirement.

The truth is, both my mother and I had decided you were on your way when you became my grumpy old man at the Burger King."

"You'll be something—that is really something. I never thought you'd take my education money and squander it on your old age."

"I know it's selfish, but how could we know after all these years that you would have the urge to learn? The offer I made to you when you were 18 years old was not open-ended."

"Look, if I go now I'll graduate when I'm 37 years old."

"You'll be the oldest student to matriculate."

"No, I won't. I know a lot of guys who will be older. You remember Henry Lownders, the guy who played in the band I managed after I gave up Burger King? He's only a sophomore and he is 42."

"Did he find himself?"

"He says he was never lost. He claims he just didn't break after high school before he started college."

"Why is he going to school now?"

"He decided that without a college diploma you are nobody. With some to him he feels he can charge twice as much to play gigs on New Year's Eve."

"What do you want to study?"

"I don't know, Dad. I figure I'll go to college and something will turn me on."

"You're telling me you want to go back to school and you don't know what you want to be?"

"It's not that you go to college just to get a good job. It must be a more meaningful experience to cherish forever."

"Good point. But you'd be so far ahead of the game if, at age 35, you knew what you wanted to do."

"If I have to work I'll be cheated out of what everyone says should be the happiest days of my life."

"If you could just give me some hint about your goals I might reconsider my position."

"Give me a break, Dad. Just because I found myself doesn't mean I have any idea of what I want to do."

## Historian C. Vann Woodward: The Education of a 'Liberal'

By Henry Mitchell

Washington Post Staff Writer

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—

A "moderate" was pretty bad in the South at the time of the James Meredith troubles in the 1960s—

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quoted with approval by King."

Liberalism generally, and northern liberalism in particular, suffered from the right of the South. Woodward says they were pretty sure it was a "Southern problem" and were unprepared for the riots in the North. Once the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 were passed, the South figured that great fight was won and were prepared to put down their arms.

"There was a good bit of self-congratulation on the part of those who were going to get everything straight," he said.

It disconcerted them, Woodward said, when black rebellion "exploded in their own backyards," with greater violence than they had seen in the South.

"Classifying" Woodward said rhetorically. "Did I go too far? Sure I did—it was those bastards who north had their time."

But Woodward says he sees in the South the potential for more progress than he does in the national psyche, so to speak.

"The South alone experienced military defeat," he reflects, "and more than any other region experienced racial poverty."

The North, on the other hand, had escaped from the Civil War victorious and rich. Woodward saw again, after World War II, that Americans had been tremendously more open-minded than the South.

"They were in which they were sure their cause was right and their hearts were pure."

And all with the American homeland quite unscathed by war, the economy matured from a long depression. The mood was optimism, and national virtue led the United States to "develop."

Woodward said that the South's lack of progress was not a result of its own racism, but of the well-being of their people.

"I have something of a feeling against the myth of the nation," he says. "Perhaps a sliver of reality would dispel some of them."

"Unparalleled poverty, unprecedented wealth, unbridled self-righteousness, and the illusion of national innocence—all at stake in an enormous combat."

full of potential dangers to the South," he wrote in "Thinking Back."

Woodward was born and grew up in rural Arkansas, moved with his family to Georgia in 1928, and studied at Emory University and later at the University of North Carolina. He studied at Columbia University in New York for two years, leaving in 1932 to teach for two years at Georgia Tech in Atlanta.

Before going to Georgia, he spent a month in Berlin, living with a Jewish family. On this eve of Hitler's accession to power he noticed substantial protest in Europe against the plight of the nine "Sonderlager" boys, falsely accused of rape in Albania.

In Georgia, he involved himself in the Herndon case. Angelo Herndon was a young black communist charged with inciting insurrection. The statute under which he was indicted was a relic from Reconstruction days and it bore the death penalty. Herndon's crime was leading a protest demonstration against a tax on land owned by the unemployed.

Woodward found himself vice president of a group raising defense funds for Herndon. Soon afterward, the chairman resigned when the Communist Party intervened in the case, so that Woodward was chairman of a communist-supported crusade.

Woodward's spiritual home was teaching job, not because of his work with the defense committee, he says, but because of a budget cut that affected many other young teachers as well.

In 1935 he took a summer job with a relief agency studying rural conditions in Georgia, where he found people in conditions that made a mockery of his survey questions, and which he raised him for asking them.

This was also a time of documentary work by James Agnew, Walker Evans, Erich Salomon and Margaret Bourke-White, all of them registering strongly on Woodward.

Woodward says his concern about his country's future became genuine strain as he saw the



"A leaning against the myths of the nation."

hysteria of the Joseph McCarthy witch hunts of the 1950s.

He thought then, and thinks now, the lessons learned by the South in the last century could be applied, somehow, to the dangers of the United States today.

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past. He is aware of the Southern fondness for romanticizing all that is old, and has himself pointed out the irony of Southern errors going on as long as the sufferings of the Civil War years.

All the same, the Southern suffering was actually real, and made the South different from richer parts of the United States. Woodward believes, along with virtually everybody else who ever really looked at the South, that there still is a difference. "A difference worth preserving," he says.

Not because it is picturesque, but because it is picturesque, he says, the South is a unique part of the United States. Woodward, but because the past might correct the present.

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